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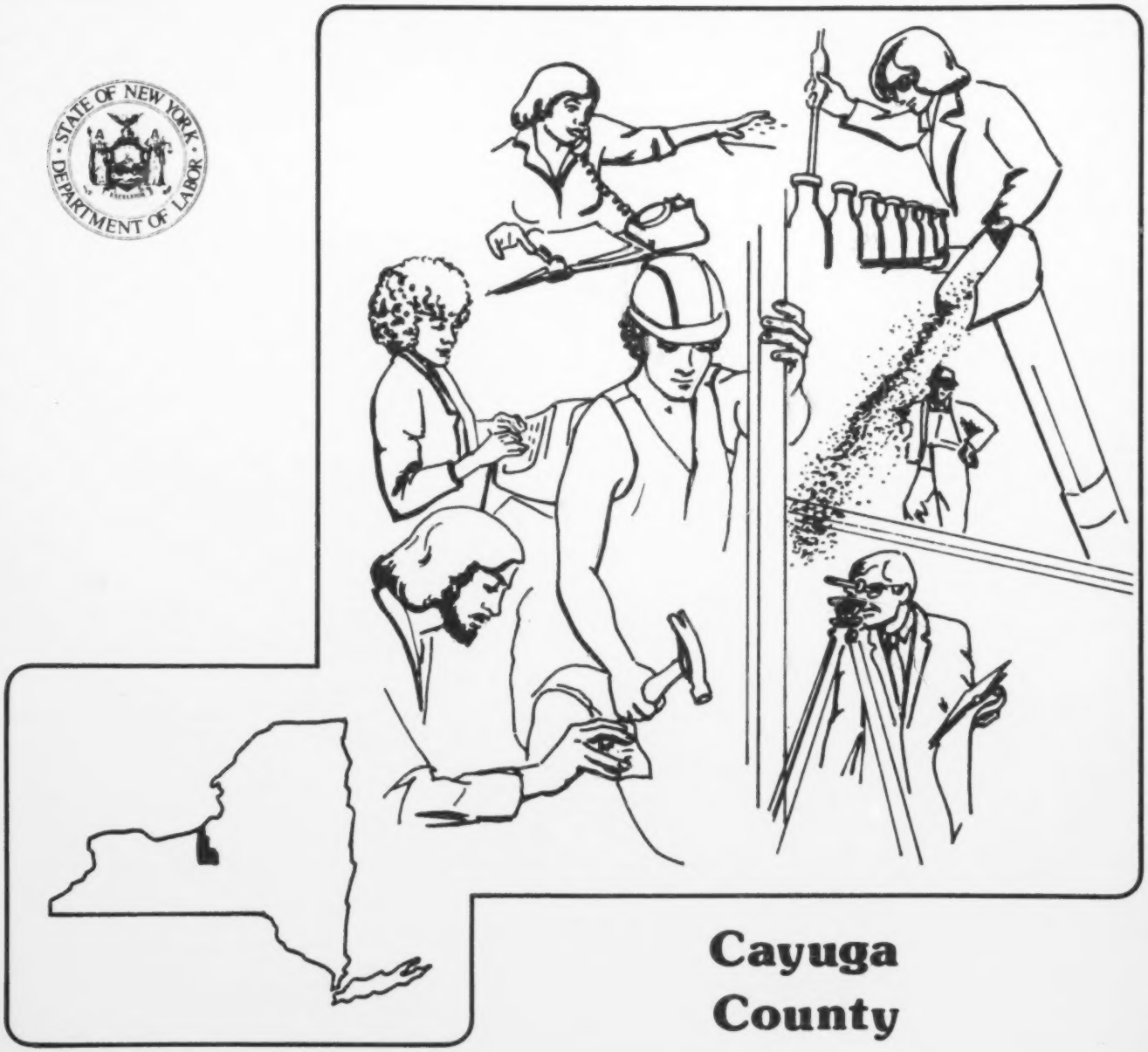
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Cayuga County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

This report was prepared by Norman Steele and Vincent DeSantis with the assistance of Faustin Baron, Judy Thompson, Janet Cross and Muriel Warner.

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This report was financed by a grant from the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), Special Grants to Governors, and is distributed with the cooperation of the New York State Employment and Training Council.

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CAYUGA COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

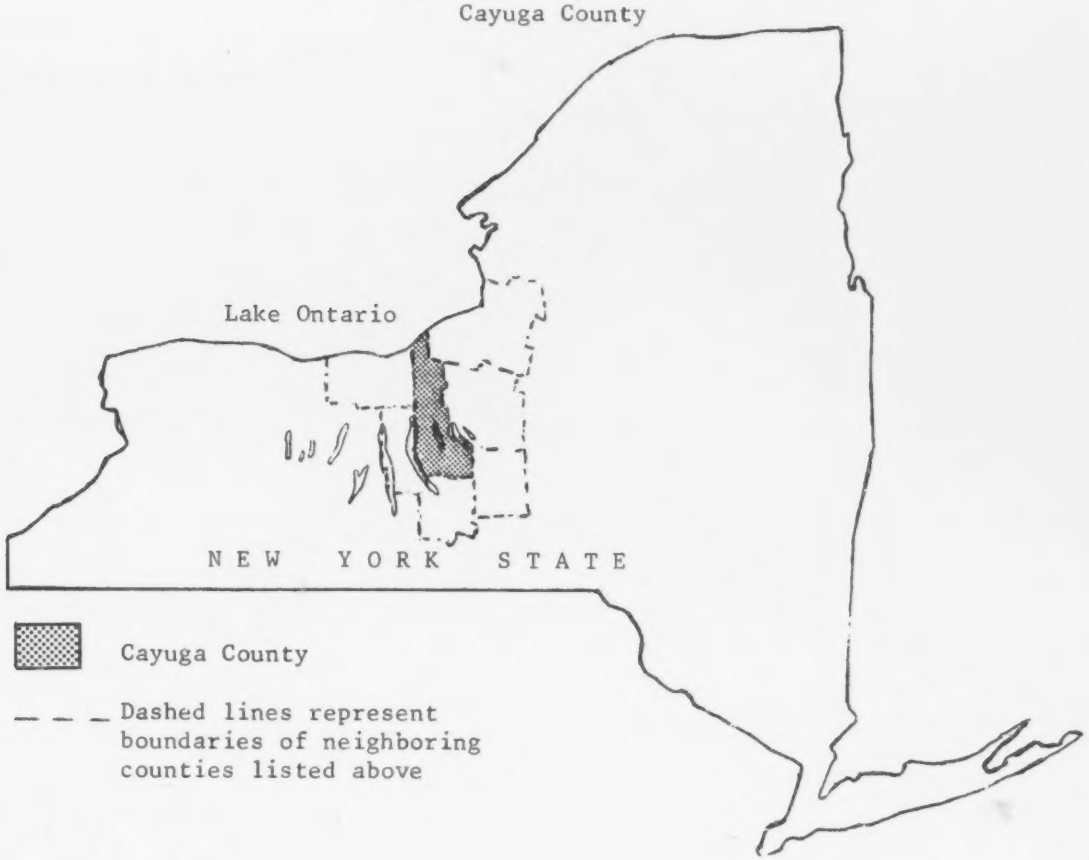
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Cayuga County is located in the Finger Lakes Region of New York State approximately 15 miles west of the City of Syracuse and 45 miles east of the City of Rochester. Its northern border is defined by the shoreline of Lake Ontario and portions of its eastern and western boundaries lie along Skaneateles Lake and Cayuga Lake, respectively (see Map 1). Cayuga County also shares borders with Oswego, Onondaga, Cortland, Tompkins, Seneca, and Wayne counties.

Map 1. County Location
Cayuga County



Transportation Facilities

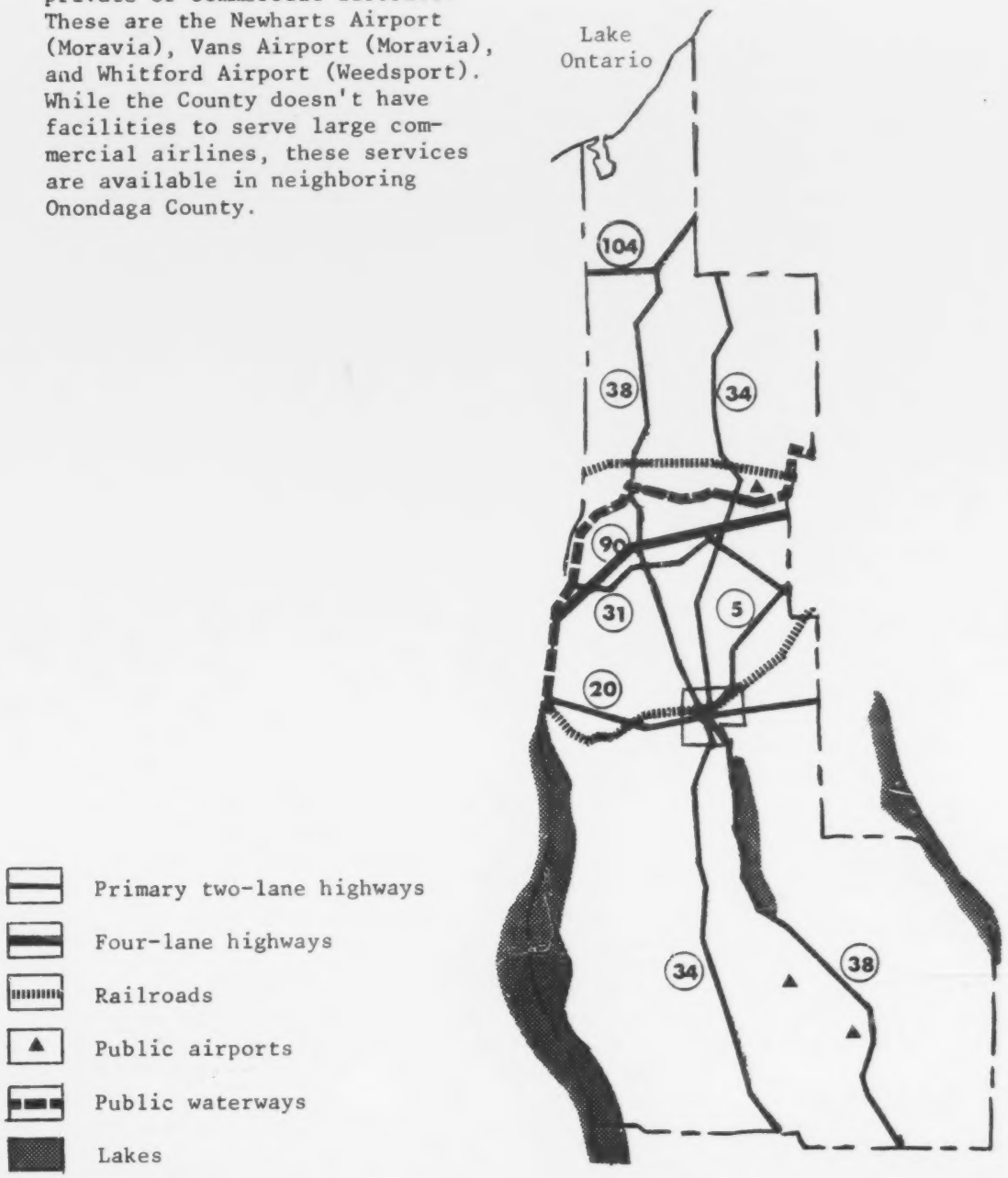
Highways--Cayuga County's network of highways interconnects populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll highway (motorists may enter or exit at interchange number 40 at Weedsport), passes through the northern half of the County providing an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and west of the County. Routes 5, 20, 31, and 104 serve local east-west traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 34 and 38 are the primary highways running north and south. (See Map 2.)

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) operates two lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Auburn and Cayuga. Although there are no passenger stations in Cayuga County, passengers may board AMTRAK in nearby Syracuse.

Waterways--The New York State Barge Canal, the Seneca-Cayuga Canal, and Cayuga Lake link the County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Cayuga County has three public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Newharts Airport (Moravia), Vans Airport (Moravia), and Whitford Airport (Weedsport). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available in neighboring Onondaga County.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Cayuga County
1982



Land Characteristics

Situated in the heart of the Finger Lakes Region, Cayuga County's climate and soil conditions are ideal for growing a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. As a result, in 1968 active agriculture accounted for almost half of the land use in the County. Cayuga County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.1 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commerical, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
CAYUGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Cayuga County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	733.8	49,374.4
Active agriculture	47.3	21.9
Woodlands, forest	5.6	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	19.3	17.6
Wet lands	5.6	4.2
Water	6.0	4.6
Residential high density	0.6	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.2	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	12.8	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

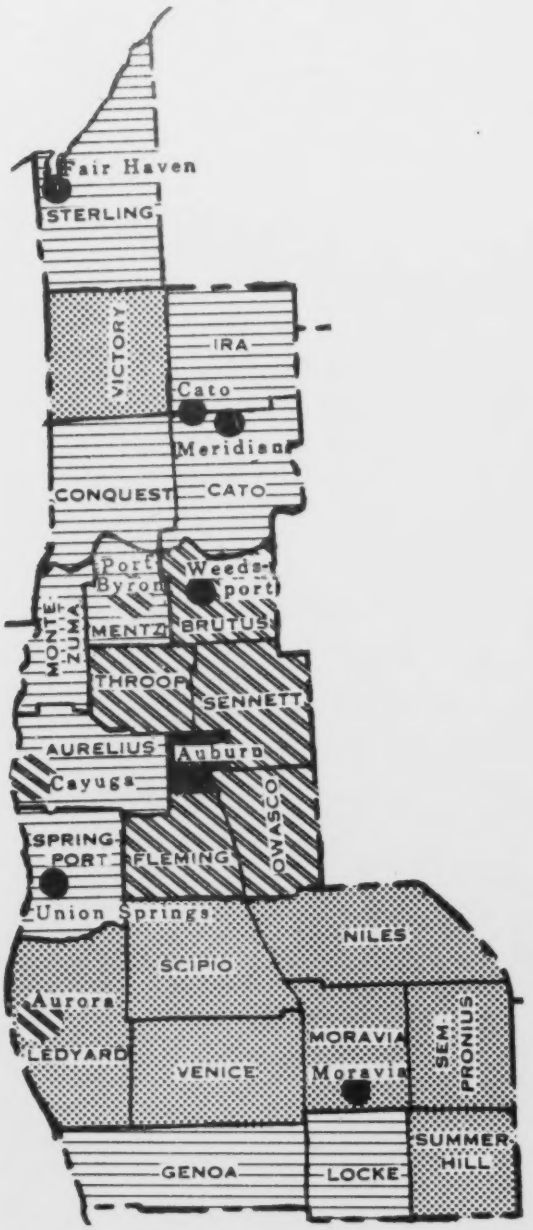
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Cayuga County was 79,894. Cayuga County's population density of 108.9 persons per square mile was well below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 32nd among the 62 counties in the State. The population density ranged from a high of 3,874.8 persons per square mile in the City of Auburn to a low of 24.9 persons per square mile in the Town of Sempronius. Map 3 illustrates the population densities of each town and village in Cayuga County.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivisions
Cayuga County
1980



0 to 44.9 persons per square mile

45 to 79.9 persons per square mile

80 to 199.9 persons per square mile

200 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Cayuga County's population increased by only 20.6 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures recorded declines in the County population between 1910 and 1930 and then gradual increases to the 1980 level. Cayuga County's growth of 3.2 percent between 1970 and 1980 was significant since New York State experienced a 3.8 percent loss of population during the same period.

Graph 1 illustrates Cayuga County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Cayuga County.

GRAPH 1

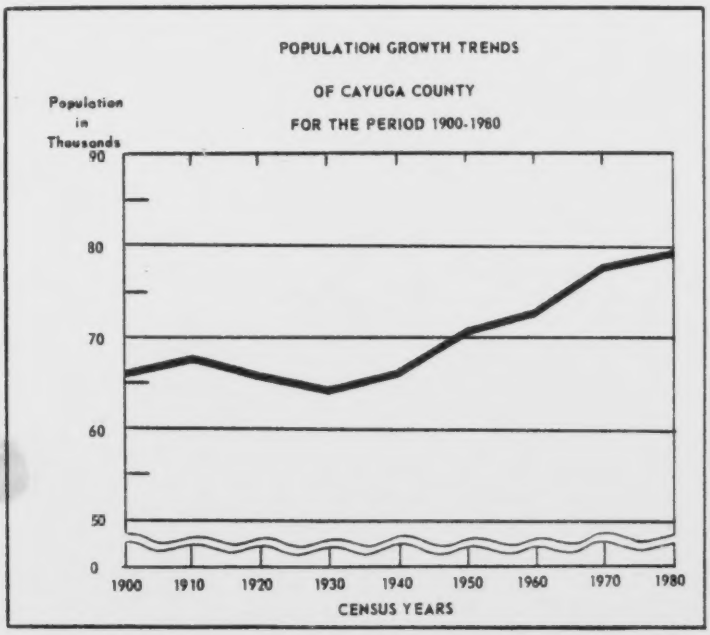


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND CAYUGA COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Cayuga County
1900	7,268,894	66,234
1910	9,113,614	67,106
1920	10,385,227	65,221
1930	12,588,066	64,751
1940	13,479,142	65,508
1950	14,830,192	70,136
1960	16,782,304	73,942
1970	18,241,266	77,439
1980	17,557,288	79,894

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND CAYUGA COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Cayuga County
1900-1910	25.4	1.3
1910-1920	14.0	-2.8
1920-1930	21.2	-0.7
1930-1940	7.1	1.2
1940-1950	10.0	7.1
1950-1960	13.2	5.4
1960-1970	8.7	4.7
1970-1980	-3.8	3.2
1900-1980	141.5	20.6

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing: PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Cayuga County's total population grew by 13.9 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, growth rates of towns and villages within the County varied considerably from this rate. For example, the Town of Locke grew by 115.9 percent but the City of Auburn declined by 11.4 percent. Tables 4 and 5 present census counts and population growth rates for Cayuga County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
CAYUGA COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places of 10,000 and over				
Auburn City	36,722	35,249	34,599	32,548
Places under 10,000				
Aurora Village	711	834	1,072	926
Cato Village	432	476	601	775
Cayuga Village	534	621	693	604
Fair Haven Village	628	764	854	976
Meridian Village	334	379	369	344
Moravia Village	1,480	1,575	1,642	1,582
Port Byron Village	1,013	1,201	1,330	1,400
Union Springs Village	957	1,066	1,183	1,201
Weedsport Village	1,588	1,731	1,900	1,952
Towns				
Aurelius Town	2,039	2,500	2,851	2,920
(Cayuga Village)	(534)	(621)	(693)	(604)
Brutus Town	2,348	2,804	3,530	4,212
(Weedsport Village)*	(1,588)	(1,731)	(1,900)	(1,952)
Cato Town	1,513	1,815	1,975	2,139
(Cato Village, part)	(119)	(138)	(196)	(144)
(Meridian Village)	(334)	(379)	(369)	(344)
Conquest Town	1,502	1,170	1,362	1,628
Fleming Town	1,502	2,071	2,242	2,394
Genoa Town	1,672	1,794	1,744	1,921
Ira Town	1,473	1,448	1,720	1,869
(Cato Village, part)	(312)	(338)	(405)	(331)
Ledyard Town	1,577	1,646	1,886	1,869
(Aurora Village)	(711)	(834)	(1,072)	(926)
Locke Town	811	982	1,152	1,751
Mentz Town	1,783	2,105	2,338	2,441
(Port Byron Village)	(1,013)	(1,201)	(1,330)	(1,400)
Montezuma Town	769	743	857	1,125
Moravia Town	2,279	2,406	2,668	2,640
(Moravia Village)	(1,480)	(1,575)	(1,642)	(1,582)
Niles Town	941	943	965	1,115
Owasco Town	2,543	3,409	3,619	3,612
Scipio Town	1,202	1,143	1,290	1,471
Sempronius Town	572	548	649	733
Sennett Town	1,730	2,283	2,553	2,561
Springport Town	1,534	1,700	1,911	2,210
(Union Springs Village)	(957)	(1,066)	(1,183)	(1,201)
Sterling Town	2,050	2,495	2,589	3,301
(Fair Haven Village)*	(628)	(764)	(859)	(976)
Summerhill Town	542	667	670	850
Throop Town	1,251	1,559	1,757	1,797
Venice Town	1,026	1,203	1,261	1,268
Victory Town	1,154	1,159	1,251	1,519
TOTAL: Cayuga County	70,136	73,942	77,439	79,894

* Part of Brutus Town annexed by Weedsport Village. Part of Fair Haven Village detached.

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report) Table 1.

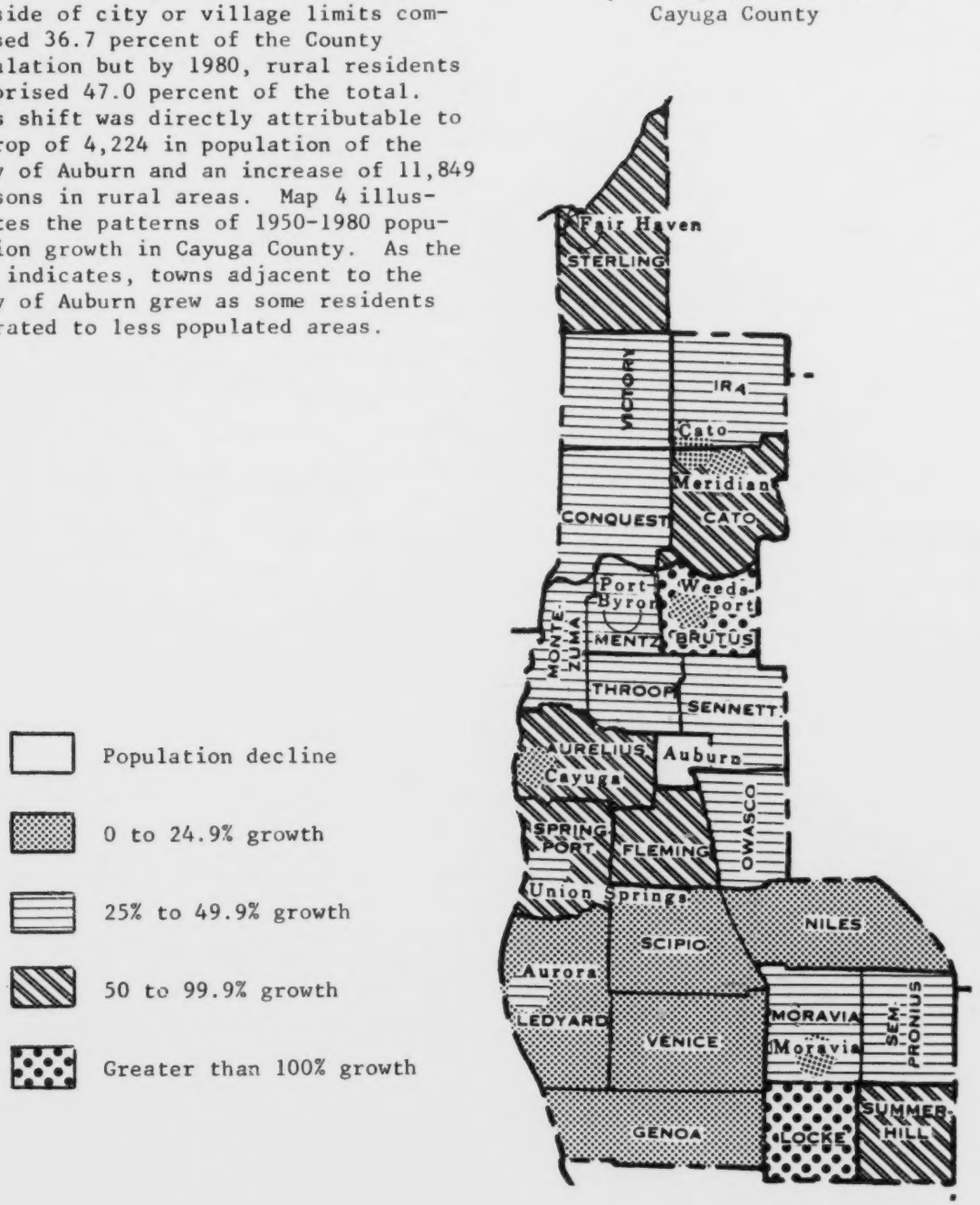
Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
CAYUGA COUNTY
1950-1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places of 10,000 and over				
Auburn City	-4.0	-1.8	-5.9	-11.4
Places under 10,000				
Aurora Village	17.3	28.5	-13.6	30.2
Cato Village	10.2	26.3	28.0	79.4
Cayuga Village	16.3	11.6	-12.8	13.1
Fair Haven Village	21.7	12.4	13.6	55.4
Meridian Village	13.5	-2.6	-6.8	3.0
Moravia Village	6.4	4.3	-3.7	6.9
Port Byron Village	18.6	10.7	5.3	38.2
Union Springs Village	11.4	11.0	1.5	25.5
Weedsport Village	9.0	9.8	2.7	22.9
Towns				
Aurelius Town	27.5	9.7	2.4	43.2
(Cayuga Village)	(16.3)	(11.6)	(-12.8)	(13.1)
Brutus Town	19.4	25.9	19.3	79.4
(Weedsport Village)	(9.0)	(9.8)	(2.7)	(22.9)
Cato Town	20.0	8.8	8.3	41.4
(Cato Village, part)	(16.0)	(42.0)	(-26.5)	(21.0)
(Meridian Village)	(13.5)	(-2.6)	(-6.8)	(3.0)
Conquest Town	6.1	16.4	19.5	47.6
Fleming Town	37.9	8.3	6.8	59.4
Genoa Town	7.3	-2.8	10.1	14.9
Ira Town	-1.7	18.8	8.7	26.9
(Cato Village, part)	(8.3)	(19.8)	(-18.3)	(6.1)
Ledyard Town	4.4	14.6	-0.9	18.5
(Aurora Village)	(17.3)	(28.5)	(-13.6)	(30.2)
Locke Town	21.1	17.3	52.0	115.9
Mentz Town	18.1	11.1	4.4	36.9
(Port Byron Village)	(18.6)	(10.7)	(5.3)	(38.2)
Montezuma Town	-3.4	15.3	31.3	46.3
Moravia Town	5.6	10.9	-1.0	15.8
(Moravia Village)	(6.4)	(4.3)	(-3.7)	(6.9)
Niles Town	0.2	2.3	15.5	18.5
Owasco Town	34.1	6.2	-0.2	42.0
Scipio Town	-4.9	12.9	14.0	22.4
Sempronius Town	-4.2	18.4	12.9	28.1
Sennett Town	32.0	11.8	0.3	48.0
Springport Town	10.8	12.4	15.6	44.1
(Union Springs Village)	(11.4)	(11.0)	(1.5)	(25.5)
Sterling Town	21.7	3.8	27.5	61.0
(Fair Haven Village)	(21.7)	(12.4)	(13.6)	(55.4)
Summerhill Town	23.1	0.4	26.9	56.8
Throop Town	24.6	12.7	2.3	43.6
Venice Town	17.3	4.8	0.6	23.6
Victory Town	0.4	7.9	21.4	31.6
TOTAL: Cayuga County	5.4	4.7	3.2	13.9

*Town of Brutus Town annexed by Weedsport Village. Part of Fair Haven Village detached.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Cayuga County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 36.7 percent of the County population but by 1980, rural residents comprised 47.0 percent of the total. This shift was directly attributable to a drop of 4,224 in population of the City of Auburn and an increase of 11,849 persons in rural areas. Map 4 illustrates the patterns of 1950-1980 population growth in Cayuga County. As the map indicates, towns adjacent to the City of Auburn grew as some residents migrated to less populated areas.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivisions Cayuga County



NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Cayuga County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 28.5 years in 1970 to 30.5 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 31.3 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 25.3 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2)

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Cayuga County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

CAYUGA COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

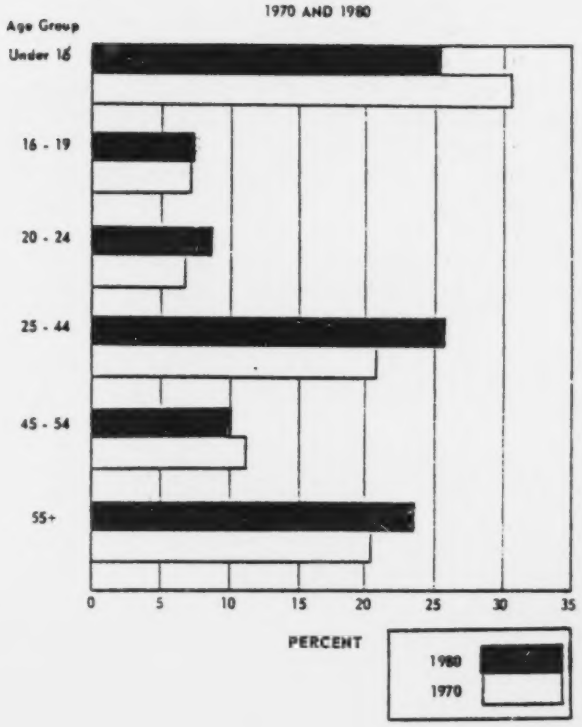


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	20,244	25.3	10,425	26.6	9,819	24.1
16-19 years	6,045	7.6	2,971	7.5	3,074	7.6
20-21 years	2,617	3.3	1,177	3.0	1,440	3.5
22-29 years	10,431	13.0	5,419	13.8	5,012	12.3
30-44 years	14,104	17.7	7,369	18.9	6,735	16.6
45-54 years	7,709	9.6	3,729	9.5	3,980	9.8
55-64 years	8,297	10.4	3,882	9.9	4,415	10.9
65 and older						
TOTAL	79,894	100.0	39,226	100.0	40,668	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	30.5	29.4	31.8
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.1	50.9
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Cayuga County's population was 96.6 percent white, 2.4 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent other races. In addition, 0.8 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. The overwhelming majority of minorities living in the County (83.8 percent) were located in the City of Auburn, primarily at the State Correctional Facility. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Cayuga County residents.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
CAYUGA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Cayuga County	79,894	77,157	1,941	147	185	464	633
Auburn City	32,548	30,255	1,778	61	87	367	471
Aurelius Town	2,920	2,894	13	6	3	4	3
(Cayuga Village)	(604)	(601)	(2)	-	(1)	-	(3)
Brutus Town	4,212	4,181	10	16	-	5	18
(Weedsport Village)	(1,952)	(1,936)	(8)	(7)	-	(1)	(1)
Cato Town	2,139	2,116	2	9	6	6	13
(Cato Village)	(144)	(138)	-	-	(4)	(2)	-
(Meridian Village)	(344)	(342)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Conquest Town	1,628	1,617	1	4	-	6	-
Fleming Town	2,394	2,377	5	6	5	1	8
Genoa Town	1,921	1,910	3	3	5	-	5
Ira Town	1,869	1,855	8	4	2	-	14
(Cato Village, part)	(331)	(328)	-	(2)	(1)	-	(7)
Ledyard Town	1,869	1,830	19	2	9	9	31
(Aurora Village)	(926)	(892)	(19)	(2)	(7)	(6)	(26)
Locke Town	1,751	1,748	-	2	1	-	1
Mentz Town	2,441	2,395	31	4	1	10	3
(Port Byron Village)	(1,400)	(1,372)	(24)	-	-	(4)	(3)
Montezuma Town	1,125	1,118	6	1	-	-	9
Moravia Town	2,640	2,602	23	1	12	2	5
(Moravia Village)	(1,582)	(1,547)	(22)	-	(12)	(1)	(4)
Niles Town	1,115	1,112	-	1	2	-	3
Owasco Town	3,612	3,580	-	2	15	15	-
Scipio Town	1,471	1,461	-	-	5	5	12
Sempronius Town	733	730	-	-	-	3	8
Sennett Town	2,561	2,532	5	3	14	7	1
Springport Town	2,210	2,177	11	7	10	5	4
(Union Springs Village)	(1,201)	(1,184)	(4)	(6)	(3)	(4)	(2)

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Sterling Town	3,301	3,288	5	4	2	2	8
(Fair Haven Village)	(976)	(976)	-	-	-	-	1
Summerhill Town	850	836	-	-	6	8	3
Throop Town	1,797	1,794	2	-	-	1	3
Venice Town	1,268	1,257	7	4	-	-	-
Victory Town	1,519	1,492	12	7	-	8	10

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For Further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

In 1980, the age distribution in Cayuga County differed significantly according to race. Of the nonwhite population, 71.7 percent were in the primary working age group, 18-64 years. Only 57.1 percent of the white population was in this age group. Table 8 summarizes the 1980 age distribution of Cayuga County's population by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	79,894	5,656	17,747	46,044	10,447
White	77,157	5,453	17,267	44,082	10,355
Black	1,941	142	349	1,385	65
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	147	15	24	106	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	185	17	54	105	9
Other	464	29	53	366	16
Spanish origin	633	46	110	443	34
White	305	32	82	162	29
Black	30	5	10	14	1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market In Cayuga County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Cayuga County

The resident labor force of Cayuga County has expanded since 1974, as a result of an increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and greater participation of women in the job market. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CAYUGA COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	31.2	32.0	34.2	33.7	33.4	34.6	33.9
Employment	29.3	28.7	30.2	30.1	30.5	31.9	31.0
Unemployment	1.9	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.9
Unemployment rate	6.1	10.3	11.6	10.8	8.7	7.8	8.7

From 1974 to 1980, Cayuga County's civilian labor force grew 8.6 percent, an annual average growth rate of 1.4 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined during two periods (1976-1978 and 1979-1980). Employment expansion was slower than labor force growth. Employment grew 5.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 1.0 percent. Here too, growth was not steady.

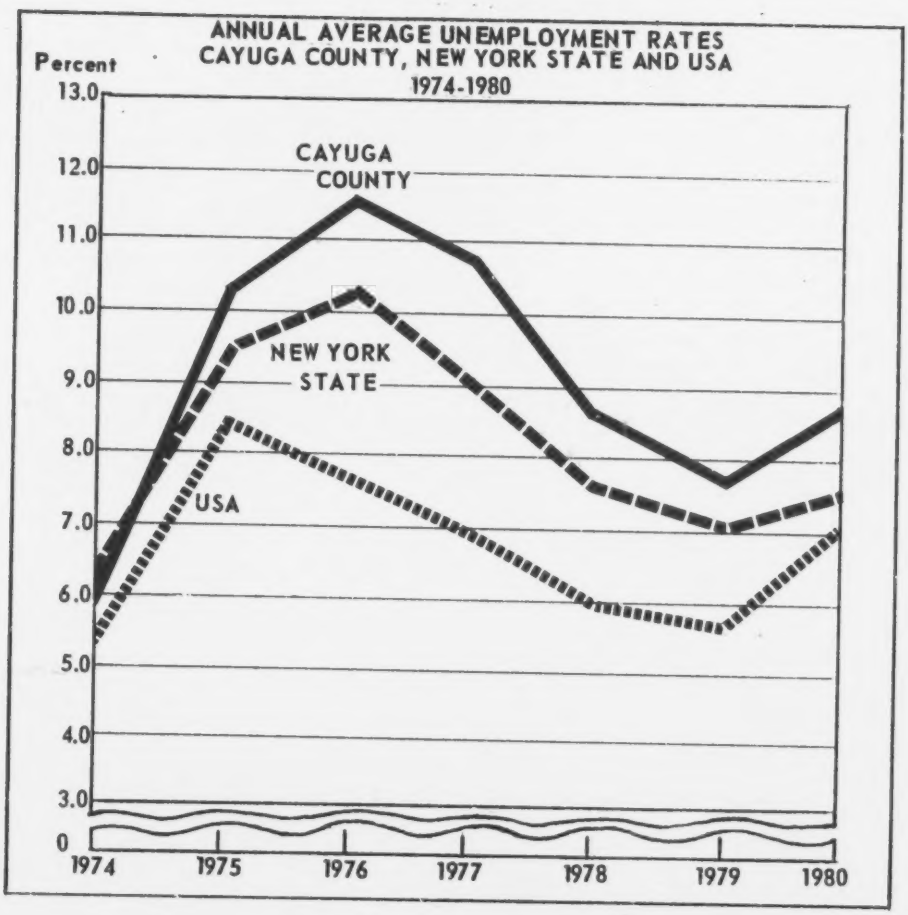
Growth in Cayuga County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (13.3 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (42.8 percent in 1970 to 47.0 percent in 1980). By contrast, labor force participation rates for men slid to 66.3 percent in 1980 (a decline of 5.8 percent from 1970). The overall labor force participation rate edged downward 0.5 percent to 56.4 percent over the 1970-1980 period. Both an increase in the labor force participation rate for women and a decrease for men over the 1970-1980 period were in line with statewide and national trends (see Table 10).

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Cayuga County	
Overall	56.9	56.4	-0.5
Male	72.1	66.3	-5.8
Female	42.8	47.0	+4.2
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

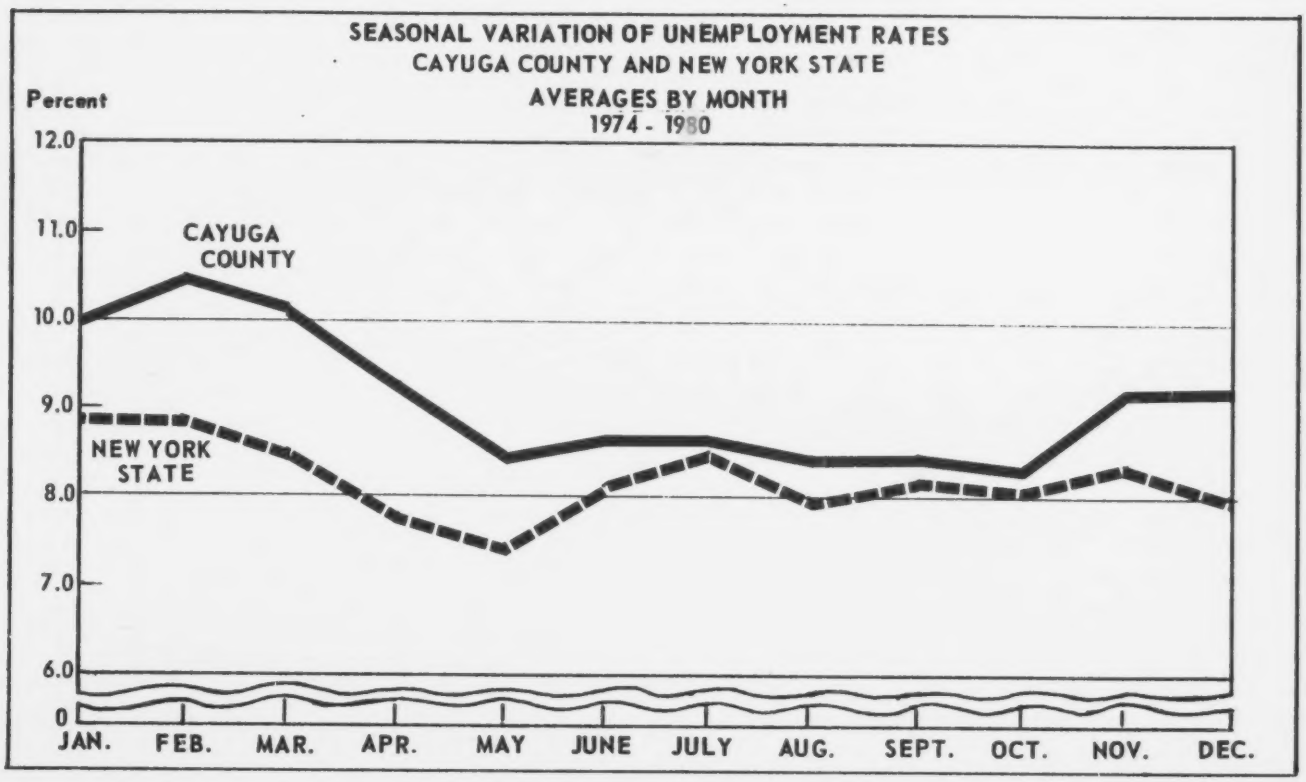
During the 1974-1980 period, Cayuga County's annual unemployment rate exceeded the statewide jobless rate for each year except 1974. Without exception, the County jobless rate consistently exceeded the U.S. jobless rate during the period. Still, changes in the County rate roughly followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (6.1 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 11.6 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are greater in Cayuga County than in New York State with County rates climbing more than State rates during November and January but dropping more during April and May. From 1974 to 1980, monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in the mid-winter. The County jobless rate began to rise from a low point in October to a seasonal high in February (see Graph 4).

GRAPH



Monthly unemployment rates for the County were typically lowest in May and October. In May work halted by winter weather has resumed and schools are still in session. Hourly employees of schools have not been laid off for the summer and students have yet to flood the job market in search of summer employment. In October, students have returned to school and many employers try to complete outside work projects before winter weather sets in.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Cayuga County

A local economy, such as Cayuga County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Cayuga County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Cayuga County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Cayuga County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	28.2	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	19.4	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.8	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	71.8	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.3	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.5	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.0	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.3	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.5	23.0	20.2
Government	22.2	18.4	17.9

Cayuga County's specialization was largely in durable goods manufacturing. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 19.4 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.6 percent statewide and 13.5 percent for the nation. The major employers in the durable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Alco Power	diesel engines
General Electric	semi-conductors
General Products	auto parts
Singer	air conditioners and heaters

To some extent, the County specialized in government employment. Government comprised 22.2 percent of nonfarm employment in the County compared with 18.4 percent statewide and 17.9 percent nationally. The County's specialization in government employment reflected, in part, the location of a major State prison facility in Auburn.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Cayuga County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry.

Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Cayuga County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND CAYUGA COUNTY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Cayuga County
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	6.2
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	-6.1
Durable	13.7	-3.3	5.0
Nondurable	1.8	-18.6	-24.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	11.5
Construction	17.9	-24.7	0.0
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	-7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	17.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	16.7
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	21.2
Government	23.2	6.4	6.7

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 major industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Cayuga County's industry growth was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the County shifted as nonmanufacturing grew by 11.5 percent while manufacturing declined by 6.1 percent. Within manufacturing, a 5.0 percent increase in durable goods production was overshadowed by a 24.0 percent drop in nondurable goods manufacturing. Solid growth occurred in the County in wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing but a 7.7 percent drop was felt in transportation, communication and public utilities. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in Cayuga County was similar to the State and the nation. Nonmanufacturing employment grew more rapidly than manufacturing as the population demanded more services. In the case of New York State and Cayuga County, gains in nonmanufacturing employment have compensated for losses in manufacturing employment.

The redistribution of Cayuga County's nonfarm workforce is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
CAYUGA COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	20,400	21,600	+1,200
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	31.9	28.2	-3.7
Durable goods	19.6	19.4	-0.2
Nondurable goods	12.3	8.8	-3.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	68.1	71.8	+3.7
Construction	3.4	3.3	-0.1
Transportation, communication and utilities	6.4	5.5	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	17.1	19.0	+1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.9	3.3	+0.4
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.2	18.5	+2.3
Government	22.1	22.2	+0.1

As noted previously, shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Cayuga County generally paralleled national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Cayuga County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Only one minor exception to national trends occurred within nonmanufacturing. Here the share of total nonfarm employment representing government increased slightly in Cayuga County but decreased minimally nationwide.

Labor Market Stability in Cayuga County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Cayuga County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 28 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
CAYUGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Cayuga County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.9	3.6
New hires	1.3	1.9
Recalls	1.2	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.3	3.7
Quits	0.9	1.1
Layoffs	1.5	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 2.9 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period November 1980 to October 1981. Total separations averaged 3.3 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate was under the State average (2.9 versus 3.6) with both new hire and recall rates for the County under State averages. The County separation rate, too, was under the State average (3.3 versus 3.7). Quit (termination of employment initiated by the employee) and layoff rates were both under State averages. Most layoffs were of a temporary nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period November 1980 through October 1981, one labor-management dispute in Cayuga County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute involved 13 employees represented by Teamsters Local 506 at Clapp, E.D. Corporation. It began on March 17, 1981 and ended on March 25, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Cayuga County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+289) directly associated with these changes outweighed job losses (-230). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Cayuga County during the period are shown in Table 15. The largest single change was an employment gain of 200 jobs due to the opening of S&L Industries Ltd. in Cato.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
CAYUGA COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Central New York Bottling Company, Inc. Sennett	Addition to an existing facility	+80
San Giorgio Marconi, Inc. Auburn Hershey Foods Corp.	Complete closing of a facility	-50
Sterling Coop., Inc. Sterline SS Pierce Co., Inc.	Complete closing of a facility	-180
P & R Truss Co., Inc. Auburn	New firm in a new building	+9
S & L Industries Ltd.	New firm in a new building	+200

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Cayuga County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Cayuga County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF CAYUGA COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974	1978	1974	1978
			Net	Percent		
Total personal income	$361.5	$504.5	143.0	39.6	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	263.8	343.2	79.4	30.0	73.0	68.0
Property income	39.7	69.8	30.1	75.8	11.0	13.8
Transfer payment	58.0	91.6	33.6	57.9	16.0	18.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978, personal income in Cayuga County climbed 39.6 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because growth in transfer payments exceeded growth in labor and proprietors' income and in property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 68.0 percent of the total personal income of Cayuga County residents, approximately the same as for New York State. Transfer payments provided 18.2 percent of personal income in Cayuga County and property income added 13.8 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing was the primary source of labor and proprietors' income earned in Cayuga County in 1978 when it accounted for 30.9 percent. Government was a distant second, adding 18.7 percent (see Graph 5). Farming, manufacturing, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from services, finance, insurance and real estate; and trade, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proproprietors' income earned in Cayuga County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
FOR CAYUGA COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

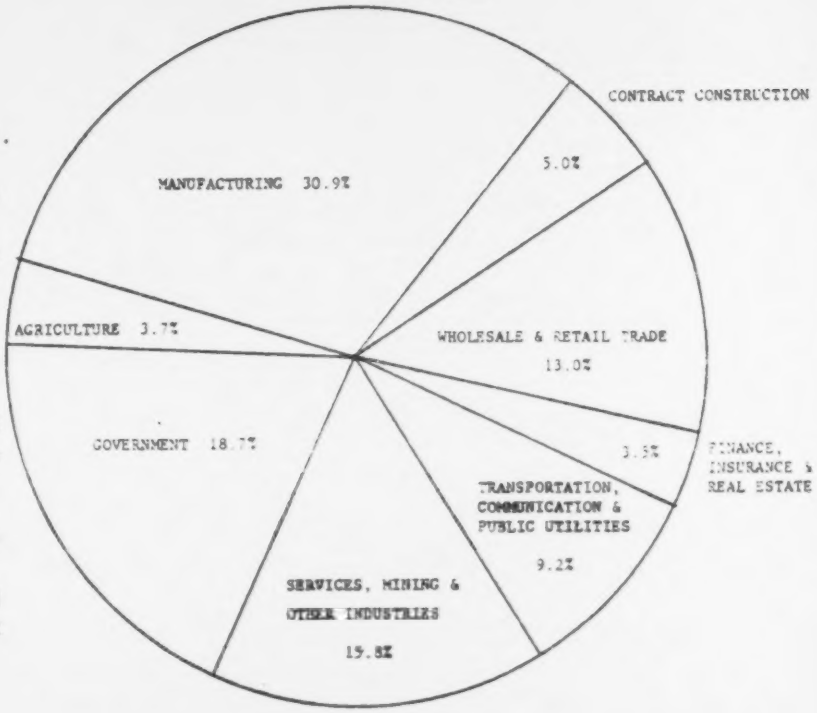


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN CAYUGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ millions)

Industry	Cayuga County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$281.9	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	10.9	3.9	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	87.0	30.9	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.3	0.1	200.9	0.2
Construction	14.2	5.0	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	36.6	13.0	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	9.9	3.5	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	26.0	9.2	9,956.9	9.0
Services	43.1	15.3	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.1	0.4	305.9	0.3
Government	52.8	18.7	17,757.5	16.0

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $87.0 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Cayuga County and was paid to Cayuga County residents as well as residents of other areas.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

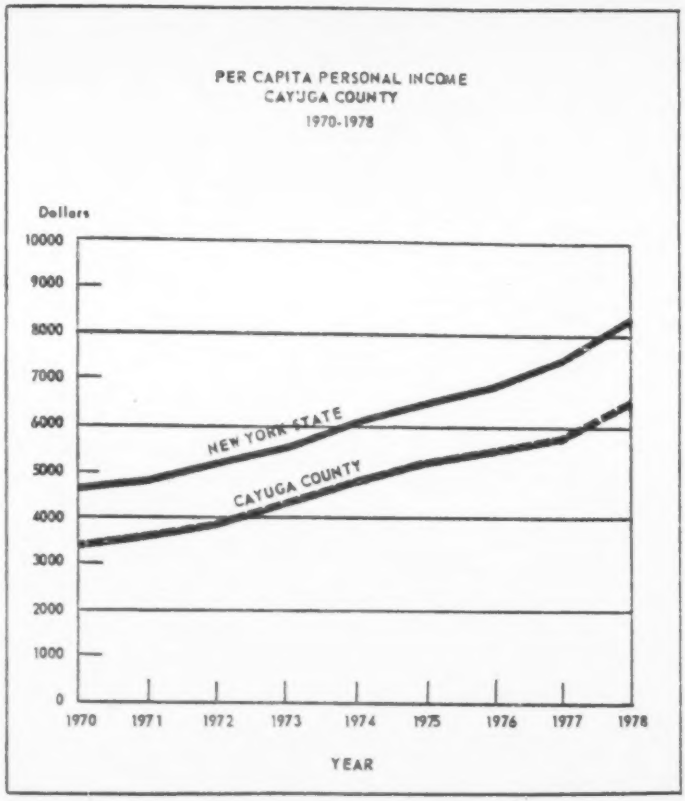
In 1978, Cayuga County's labor and proprietors' income was $343.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and only $281.9 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Cayuga County, at $6,485, ranked 39th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Cayuga County and the State for the period 1970-1978. In Cayuga County, per capita personal income grew by 88.8 percent over the 8-year period while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries will vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Cayuga County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was $455 and was paid in the mining industry. From 1975 through 1977, however, the highest wages paid were in transportation, communication and public utilities. With the exception of 1975 the lowest wages over the last 6 years were from retail trade. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in Cayuga County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
CAYUGA COUNTY
1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$126	$120	$124	$156	$140	$177
Mining	52	154	133	220	289	455
Construction	204	219	226	259	286	313
Manufacturing-durable goods	202	222	239	267	295	340
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	163	175	184	195	219	251
Transportation, communication, and utilities	232	254	295	329	346	373
Wholesale trade	173	186	195	205	223	242
Retail trade	105	111	113	123	134	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	173	174	175	195	210	229
Service	120	130	138	148	156	167
Government	246	253	262	208	228	258

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category of Table 16 and resulted in a large drop in the overall weekly wages. In reality, weekly wages in the government sector did not actually experience the drop indicated in Table 16.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Cayuga County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD
INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR CAYUGA COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
CAYUGA COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,803
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	8,513
85 percent LLSIL	10,888
100 percent LLSIL	13,971

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in number and in magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 3,451 Cayuga County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $335,493 per month or $97.51 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 77.4 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 13.2 percent for Home Relief, and 9.3 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	3,627	2,715	465	5	442
February	3,769	2,788	513	7	461
March	3,768	2,745	582	5	436
April	3,738	2,740	512	5	481
May	3,443	2,644	321	6	472
June	3,261	2,579	224	6	452
July	3,224	2,666	98	4	456
August	3,142	2,612	58	3	469
September	3,176	2,624	77	7	468
October	3,215	2,642	130	5	438
November	3,346	2,603	311	4	428
December	3,700	2,682	547	4	467
12-month average	3,451	2,670	320	5	456

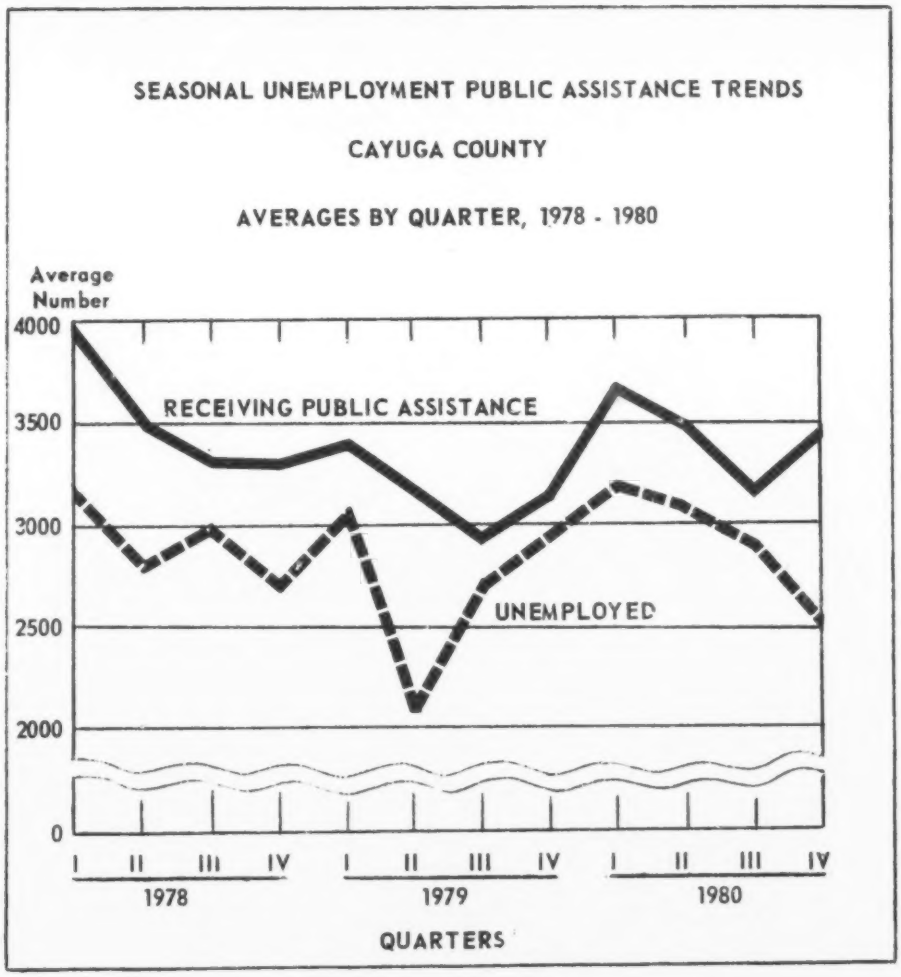
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Cayuga County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 21 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollments in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 15,219 in Cayuga County. Of the total, 91.0 percent were public school enrollments. Public school enrollments in grades K-6 were only slightly lower than in grades 7-12. In non-public schools approximately two-thirds of the enrollments were in grades K-6. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Cayuga County according to school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	7,787	7,432	15,219
Public	6,863	6,985	13,848
Non-public	909	447	1,371

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Cayuga County experienced enrollment declines. The total percentage downturn was greater in the State than in the County. A sharp increase in non-public school enrollment in the County partially offset the enrollment decline in public schools. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year changes in enrollment for New York State and Cayuga County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND CAYUGA COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Cayuga County	15,560	15,219	-2.19
Public	14,302	13,848	-3.17
Non-public	1,258	1,371	+9.00

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 24 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Cayuga County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Statewide, 69.0 percent of the 1980 high school graduates expected to continue their education. Of the State's public school graduates, 66.3 percent had decided to pursue a post-secondary education while 86.5 percent of non-public school graduates had this intention. Within Cayuga County, 53.8 percent of the students graduating in 1980 had indicated that they would further their education (53.6 percent of public school graduates and 62.9 percent of the non-public school graduates).

Approximately the same percentage of graduates from Cayuga County as from New York State sought employment.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND CAYUGA COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Cayuga County	1,235	20.6	30.8	2.4	21.0	4.2	21.1
Public	1,200	19.6	31.6	2.4	20.7	4.3	21.6
Non-public	35	57.1	2.9	2.9	31.4	0.0	5.7

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 96.7 percent of the student population in Cayuga County was white; with blacks accounting for most of the remainder. Among school districts, the highest concentration of black students was in Auburn while the greatest ratio of white students was in Southern Cayuga. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN
CAYUGA COUNTY
1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	2.5	0.2	0.6	96.7
Auburn	5.1	0.5	1.0	93.4
Cato Meridian	0.4	0.2	0.5	99.0
Moravia	0.6	-	0.5	98.9
Port Byron	0.8	-	0.1	99.2
Southern Cayuga	0.4	-	-	99.6
Union Springs	0.5	-	0.8	98.7
Weedsport	0.3	*	0.1	99.5

* Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational programs are offered within Cayuga County. These are sponsored by the Cayuga BOCES, Cayuga County Community College and Auburn International Beauty School. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Cayuga BOCES Cayuga County Area Occupational Center 234 South Street Road Auburn, New York 13021	Agriculture Education agriculture mechanics Health Occupations Education dental assisting nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education care and guidance of children other occupation preparation Business and Office Education prevocational curriculums data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Technical Education automotive technology electronic technology

Educational Institution	Programs
Cayuga County Community College Franklin Street Auburn, New York 13021	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing, associate degree Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial other office occupations Technical Education chemical technology electronic technology health related technology other technology occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education drafting electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting law enforcement-firearms control educational paraprofessional other public service occupations
Auburn International Beauty School Genesee Street Genesee Mall Auburn, New York 13021	Trade, Industrial, Service Education cosmetology

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Cayuga County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Cayuga County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Cayuga County in the following occupational areas:

Accounting
Biological Technology
General Office/Clerical
Chemical Technology
Data Processing
Drafting
Electronic and Electrical Technology

Cayuga County expec ted to provide CETA services to 397 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY CAYUGA COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	111
On-the-job training	71
Work experience	188
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	27
Total	397

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Cayuga County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
CAYUGA COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.9	53.0	56.6	56.2	21.0
Female	51.1	47.0	43.4	43.8	79.0
Age					
14-19	15.3	16.1	13.9	14.1	37.1
20-21	4.4	13.9	11.9	11.8	5.0
22-44	38.5	58.3	62.1	61.8	49.3
45-54	12.6	7.2	8.1	8.1	6.9
55 and over	29.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	1.7
Race					
White	97.3	0.0	91.0	0.0	91.1
Black	2.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	8.1
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During Fiscal Year 1981, 5,549 applicants from Cayuga County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 2,063 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.7 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,197 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: inventory clerk, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), kitchen helper, production-machine tender, assembler (electrical accessories), and material handler.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: bookkeeper II, sales clerk, machinist, assembler (production), operating engineer, tractor-trailer-truck driver, and industrial-truck operator.

The following section identifies occupations with either a potential shortage or a substantial surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified has an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: This occupational group had 614 registered applicants available and 142 job openings, resulting in an applicant-to-opening ratio of 4.3.

Labor surplus--Of the 9 occupations listed in this group only teacher (elementary school) was considered to be a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations; nurse, licensed practical and manager, retail store should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,256 applicants available and 456 openings received or 2.8 applicants for each job opening received during the period.

Labor surplus--Bookkeeper II, administrative clerk, stock clerk, and sales clerk appeared as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Occupations that should be considered for labor shortages included: stenographer, typist, teller, inventory clerk, salesperson (shoes), salesperson (women's apparel and accessories), salesperson (general), telephone solicitor, and stock clerk (self-service store).

Service: This category had a ratio of 2.1 applicants per opening with 781 registered applicants and 365 openings available during the period.

Labor surplus--In one occupation, cosmetologist, 13 jobseekers were available for 2 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Eight occupations: waiter/waitress (formal), counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), cook (hotel, restaurant), cook (short order I), cook (short order II), kitchen helper, guard (security), and merchant patroller should be investigated for labor shortages.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: This occupational group had 122 applicants available for 85 openings received. The applicant-to-opening ratio at 1.4 was the lowest of the 9 occupational groups.

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations, harvest worker, fruit and groundskeeper (industrial/commercial) were possible shortage occupations.

Processing: Among processing occupations there were 254 applicants and 120 openings received or an applicant/opening ratio of 2.1.

Labor surplus--Both cannery worker and injection-molding-machine operator were considered to be surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Shortage occupations included laborer (general), baker (helper), compression-molding-machine tender, and extruder operator.

Machine Trades: Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 3.7 to 1 with 768 applicants available for 207 openings.

Labor surplus--Machinist, lathe operator (production), machine operator I, automobile mechanic helper, and rope-laying-machine operator were occupations with labor surpluses.

Potential labor shortages--Three occupations should be examined for potential labor shortages: production-machine tender, carding machine operator, and spooling-machine operator.

Benchwork: Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 3.8 applicants per opening. There were 690 active applicants for 184 openings.

Labor surplus--Surpluses were reported in 6 occupations: assembler (product), assembler (small parts), assembler (production), electronic assembler, electronics worker, and assembler (small products).

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations: assembler (electrical accessories) and electronic inspector were identified as possible shortage occupations.

Structural Work: There were 502 applicants and 112 openings within the structural work occupations group yielding an applicant-to-opening ratio of 4.5, the highest ratio of the 9 occupational groups.

Labor surplus--Operating engineer was identified as a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Painter, carpenter (rough), construction worker II, maintenance repairer (factory or mill), and maintenance repairer (building) are occupations that should be considered for labor shortages.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 986 applicants and 392 openings, the applicant-to-opening ratio was 2.5. Many etnry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--For tractor-trailer-truck driver the applicant-to-opening ratio was 19.3 and for industrial truck operator the ratio was 15.5

Potential labor shortage--Material handler with 402 applicants for 309 openings were identified as a possible shortage occupation.

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Cayuga County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Cayuga County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Cayuga County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 96 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CAYUGA COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	5,549	2,197	2,063	2.7
Professional, technical, and managerial	614	209	142	4.3
Clerical and sales	1,256	419	456	2.8
Service	781	307	365	2.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	122	47	85	1.4
Processing	254	75	120	2.1
Machine trades	768	276	207	3.7
Benchwork	690	202	184	3.8
Structural work	502	211	112	4.5
Miscellaneous	986	400	392	2.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electronic technician	11	4	2	5.5
Nurse, licensed practical	19	5	5	3.8
Teacher, secondary school	20	4	4	5.0
Teacher, elementary school	19	5	0	*
Accountant	12	6	0	*
Administrative assistant	14	6	2	7.0
Manager, retail store	18	9	12	1.5
Manager, food service	12	3	1	12.0
Management trainee	64	19	13	4.9
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	19	7	3	6.3
Secretary	117	37	21	5.6
Stenographer	13	0	12	1.1
Clerk, typist	42	11	8	5.2
Keypunch operator	23	10	3	7.7
Typist	18	1	23	0.8
Clerk, general	162	46	31	5.2
Bookkeeper I	30	12	6	5.0
Bookkeeper II	19	8	1	19.0
Teller	23	7	11	2.1
Cashier-checker	61	19	9	6.8
Accounting clerk	39	13	9	4.3
Administrative clerk	52	13	5	10.4
Inventory clerk	60	0	62	1.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	30	13	4	7.5
Stock clerk	18	6	2	9.0
Receptionist	22	10	3	7.3
Salesperson, shoes	12	3	12	1.0
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	18	3	20	0.9

Table 28 (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (continued)				
Salesperson, general merchandise	68	24	31	2.2
Sales clerk	28	10	2	14.0
Telephone solicitor	10	1	9	1.1
Stock clerk, self-service store	11	1	7	1.6
Services				
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	38	5	39	1.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	53	16	32	1.7
Waiter/waitress, informal	76	26	30	2.5
Bartender	23	10	8	2.9
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	28	4	18	1.6
Cook, short order I	19	9	12	1.6
Cook, short order II	14	4	10	1.4
Cook (mess)	17	6	7	2.4
Kitchen helper	39	13	40	1.0
Cleaner, housekeeping	13	5	5	2.6
Cosmetologist	13	2	2	6.5
Nurse aide	69	21	30	2.3
Guard, security	22	6	11	2.0
Merchant patroller	15	4	8	1.9
Cleaner, commercial/institutional	64	28	23	2.8
Cleaner, industrial	15	6	5	3.0
Janitor	21	10	4	5.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Harvest worker, fruit	21	1	52	0.4
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	10	3	7	1.4
Farmworker, dairy	21	9	12	1.8
Processing				
Laborer, general	25	0	30	0.8
Baker helper	12	0	21	0.6
Cannery worker	19	5	0	*
Injection-molding-machine operator	13	9	2	6.5
Compression-molding-machine tender	33	3	35	0.9
Extruder operator	19	6	11	1.7
Machine trades				
Machinist	23	7	1	23.0
Lathe operator, production	12	3	1	12.0
Production-machine tender	68	17	72	0.9
Machine operator I	61	11	0	*
Automobile mechanic	54	17	9	6.0
Automobile mechanic helper	31	11	0	*
Maintenance mechanic	25	14	3	8.3
Rope-laying-machine operator	15	9	0	*
Carding-machine operator	25	1	23	1.1
Spooling-machine operator	10	3	6	1.7

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Machine trades (continued)				
Assembler, product	48	15	0	*
Assembler, small parts	43	16	0	*
Assembler, production	34	11	1	34.0
Electronic assembler	25	6	2	12.5
Electronic inspector	15	0	14	1.1
Electronics worker	19	2	0	*
Assembler, electrical accessories	117	1	129	0.9
Assembler, small products	68	20	5	13.6
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	23	11	2	11.5
Welder, arc	11	5	0	*
Welder, combination	17	7	2	8.5
Electrician	13	6	2	6.5
Painter	13	5	4	3.2
Operating engineer	19	7	1	19.0
Carpenter	32	15	5	6.4
Carpenter, rough	14	7	10	1.4
Construction worker I	47	23	4	11.8
Construction worker II	74	22	24	3.1
Maintenance repairer, factory/mill	20	6	12	1.7
Maintenance repairer, building	26	9	15	1.7
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	58	29	3	19.3
Truck driver, heavy	36	17	5	7.2
Truck driver, light	31	13	10	3.1
Automobile-service-station attendant	12	5	2	6.0
Packager, hand	27	12	4	6.8
Industrial-truck operator	31	12	2	15.5
Laborer, stores	11	5	2	5.5
Material handler	402	120	309	1.3

* Indicates that either the number of applicants or the number of job openings in a specific occupation was zero and the ratio of applicants to openings could not be computed.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
CAYUGA COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	32,548
Rural	47,346
Families	20,190
Households	26,896

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	16,438	8,949	7,489
Married	35,039	17,731	17,308
Separated	1,489	697	792
Widowed	5,450	969	4,481
Divorced	2,773	1,232	1,541

3.

Housing units (all types)	30,955
Urban	12,281
Rural	18,674
Year-round housing units*	29,019
Occupied	26,896
Vacant	2,123
Seasonal/migratory units	1,936

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	5,917	3,021	2,896
2 persons	7,983	5,939	2,044
3 persons	4,521	3,333	1,188
4 persons	4,233	3,416	817
5 persons	2,329	1,876	453
6+ persons	1,913	1,548	365

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	316
10,000 - 14,999	552
15,000 - 19,999	1,270
20,000 - 24,999	1,972
24,000 - 29,999	1,883
30,000 - 34,999	1,683
35,000 - 39,999	1,374
40,000 - 49,999	1,741
50,000 - 79,999	1,655
80,000 - 99,999	173
100,000 - 149,999	85
150,000 - 199,999	13
200,000+	3
Median value	31,110

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	26,397	18,955	7,442
Black	335	83	252
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	48	26	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	50	28	22
Other	66	41	25
Spanish origin householders	112	43	69
White	82	35	47
Black	6	1	5

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government-programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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